

in 1831, 1832, and 1833. There were about two hundred people in Heber at that time. They had all kinds of crops, lots of wool and plenty of water to irrigate their crops.

Near July 14th the twenty-fourth a meeting was held to decide on a celebration. It was suggested that they build a lowery. John L. Smith suggested that a meeting house be built that would serve all purposes. It was heartily endorsed and started. It was built 20 ft. by 40 ft. of logs. A large chimney in each end for a fire place, logs were burned for fuel and they were cut from three to four feet long. This church served the purpose for five years. The Deacon's job was to keep the church house in wood for meetings and parties. It kept them busy chopping, logs and hauling it.

They decided to call this valley Heber, in honor of Heber C. Nicholl, being the first counselor to Pres. B. Young. The first meeting was held under this direction.

Wheat was planted in the North field, but was short of seed. Frost.

The first threshing machine was owned by Smith and Bullock. It threshed slow, with oxen power but it had to be threshed a second time after to separate the grain from the chaff. This was turned by hand. It was such a slow process that all the grain did not get threshed before winter. A fence was built to keep the grain out of the grain. Each man was to build a rod of fence for each acre owned. In this way a good fence was built around all the fields. The people could not wait for their wheat to grow to be made into flour but they still used the mill.

In 1831 President Brigham Young sent Joseph C. Murdock to preside as first bishop. That year more people came to settle here. People began to build their homes outside of the fort. The first house was built in the Northern end of town, and as the town grew the fort was built up.

In the year of 1831 Ephraim B. Lewis and William H. Richards arrived